## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO EASTERN DIVISION

CHARLES SCHROER,	) CASE NO. 1:17CV1620	
	)	
PLAINTIFF,	) JUDGE SARA LIOI	
vs.	) )	
	) MEMORANDUM OPINION A	ND
	) ORDER	
NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting	)	
Commissioner of Social Security,	)	
	)	
DEFENDANT.	)	

Before the Court is the parties' joint motion for award of attorney fees under the Equal Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412 ("EAJA"). (Doc. No. 31.) For the reasons and in the manner set forth herein, the joint motion is approved.

## I. BACKGROUND

On August 2, 2017, plaintiff Charles Schroer ("Schroer") filed this action seeking judicial review of the final decision of defendant Nancy A. Berryhill, Acting Commissioner of Social Security ("Commission"), denying his application for supplemental security income. (Doc. No. 1 (Complaint).) On June 12, 2018, Magistrate Judge William H. Baughman, Jr. issued a Report and Recommendation ("R&R") recommending that the Commissioner's decision be vacated and the case remanded for further proceedings. (Doc. No. 27.) The Commissioner did not file objections to the R&R, and, on June 27, 2018, the Court adopted the R&R, vacated the Commissioner's decision, and remanded the case to the Commissioner, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), for further proceedings consistent with the R&R. (Doc. No. 29 (Memorandum Opinion).)

The parties filed the instant joint motion, with supporting documentation, stipulating to an EAJA award in the amount of \$5,166.86, indicating that the amount will represent a compromise of disputed positions and will fully satisfy any and all of Schroer's claims for fees, costs, and expenses under the EAJA.

## II. DISCUSSION

The EAJA requires the government to pay a prevailing plaintiff's attorney fees and costs "unless the court finds that the position of the United States was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust." 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A); *see Howard v. Barnhart*, 376 F.3d 551, 554 (6th Cir. 2004). There is no dispute here that the government's position was not substantially justified and that Schroer is the "prevailing party" under the EAJA. *See Hammock v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, No. 1:12-CV-250, 2015 WL 7292750, at \*1 (S.D. Ohio Oct. 26, 2015), *report and recommendation adopted sub nom*, 2015 WL 7276087 (S.D. Ohio Nov. 18, 2015) ("A plaintiff who wins a remand of her social security appeal in this Court is a "prevailing party[.]").

Although the parties have stipulated to the amount of an award, the Court must still examine it for reasonableness. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A) ("fees and other expenses" includes, *inter alia*, "reasonable attorney fees"). The EAJA provides that the amount of an attorney fee award shall be based upon prevailing market rates, but shall not exceed \$125 per hour, unless the Court determines that the cost of living or special factors justifies a higher fee. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A)(ii).

Documentation submitted by Schroer's counsel shows 32 hours of legal services performed between July 30, 2017 and September 13, 2018 (including the typical legal services of

reviewing the administrative record, telephone calls, researching, briefing, reviewing court orders, and the like). (Doc. No. 31-1.) The Court finds reasonable both the amount and the nature of the legal services performed.

Schroer's counsel's billing sheets reflect an hourly billing rate of \$183.97 for services performed in 2017 and \$186.28 for services performed in 2018. This rate is an upward departure from the \$125.00 statutory cap. It is common, although not required, to adjust the statutory hourly rate to account for cost of living increases since 1996, the time when that rate was last capped. *See Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 796 n.4, 122 S. Ct. 1817, 152 L. Ed. 2d 996 (2002) ("A higher fee may be awarded if 'the court determines that an increase in the cost of living . . . justifies a higher fee.") (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A)(ii)); *see also Hutchinson v. Colvin*, No. 1:15-cv-1144, 2016 WL 6777804, at \*2 (N.D. Ohio Nov. 16, 2016) (examining the appropriateness of a cost of living increase).

The rates proposed by counsel comport with the measure of inflation in this geographic region (i.e., the "Midwest Urban" Consumer Price Index ("CPI")). *Crenshaw v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, No. 1:13CV1845, 2014 WL 4388154, at \*3 (N.D. Ohio Sept. 5, 2014) (collecting cases).

In light of these facts, the Court finds that the stipulated award of \$5,166.86<sup>1</sup> is both reasonable and adequately reflective of "the prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of services furnished[.]" 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A). This award will be in full satisfaction of any and all of Schroer's claims for fees, costs, and expenses, and is subject to setoff to satisfy any pre-existing debt owed by Schroer to the United States. *See Astrue v. Ratliff*, 560 U.S. 586, 130 S. Ct. 2521, 177 L. Ed. 2d 91 (2010).

The Commissioner is directed to determine, within 30 days from the date of this Order,

whether Schroer owes any pre-existing debt to the United States, to offset any such debt against

the award granted herein, and to generate an invoice for any balance that directs the Department

of Treasury to pay that balance to Schroer's attorney pursuant to the attorney's fee assignment

duly signed by Schroer and his counsel. (See Doc. No. 31-2.)

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth herein, the parties' joint motion for an award of EAJA attorney

fees pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2412 in the amount of \$5,166.86 is granted, and the amount shall be

paid in accordance with the procedure outlined above.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 4, 2019

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

<sup>1</sup> The Court notes that the stipulated amount of \$5,166.86 is less than the total amount of \$5,902.75 that would be forthcoming if counsel's hourly rates are multiplied by the number of hours expended in this litigation. (See Doc. No. 31-1 [25.5 x \$183.97=\$4,636.04 for fees in 2017] and [6.8 x \$186.28=\$1,266.70 for fees in 2018].)